No. 13,231.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1895-TEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

SUBURBAN HIGHWAYS

The Commission to Meet Tomorrow to Hear Protests.

CITIZENS INTERESTED TO APPEAR

Duties and Jurisdiction of the Board Clearly Defined.

A CONFERENCE TODAY

Secretary Lamont returned to Washington this morning from Gray Gables, for the special purpose of attending the first formal public meeting of the suburban highcommission, of which he is ex-officio president. The other members, also exofficio, are Secretary Smith and Gen. Craighill, chief of engineers. The commission will meet in the office of the Secretary of War tomerrow morning at 9 o'clock, in order to allow citizens interested an opportunity to present arguments in support of their protests, previously filed with the commission, against the extension of streets as planned by the Commissioners of the District in section 1, which covers the ter-ritory in the District north of Boundary street or Florida avenue, and between North Capitol street and Rock creek.

Tomerrow's Meeting. According to their advertisement, the commission will meet tomorrow "to dispose of all objections, and will then hear orally from those who desire to thus support their written objections." As already stated, the

written objections." As already stated, the meeting will be open to all persons interested, and while no attempt will be made to limit the arguments, it is expected that those who desire to talk to the commission will confine their remarks entirely to features not heretofore fully covered in the voluminous protests airasdy filed with the commission. It is intimated that the commission believe that one meeting will suffice for the purpose indicated. Secretary Lamont had a long conference today with Gen. Craighill and Capt. Flebeger, secretary of the commission, going over the plans and the protests, and from remarks dropped by persons close to the officers named it is ascertained that the commission propose to act on section one as rapidly as possible, disposing of each point in dispute in rotation.

Duties and Jurisdiction.

The duties and jurisdiction of the commission are clearly defined in section 2 of the act approved March 2, 1893, providing "a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying out-side of cities." After providing that the plan of extension shall be made by the Dispian or extension shall be made by the Dis-trict Commissioners, the act provides fur-ther in part as follows: "Whenever the plan of any such section shall have been adopted by the Commissioners they shall cause a map of the same to be made show-ing the boundaries and dimensions of and number of square feet in the streets, ave-nues and roads established by them there-ing the boundaries and dimensions of and in; the boundaries and dimensions of and number of square feet in each, if any, of the then existing highways in the area cov-ered by such map, and the boundaries and dimensions of and number of square feet in each lot of any then axisting subdivision owned by private persons; and containing such explanations as shall be necessary to a complete understanding of such map. In making such maps the Commissioners are further authorized to lay out at the intersections of the principal avenues and streets thereof circles or other reservations corresponding in number and dimensions with those now existing at such intersections in the city of Washington. in each lot of any then existing subdivision

Certified Copy of the Map. "A copy of such map, duly certified by the Commissioners, shall be delivered to a nmission hereby created, composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the chief of engineers, for the time being, who shall make such al-terations, if any, therein as they shall deem advisable, keeping in view the in-dention and provisions of this act, and the dention and provisions of this act, and the recessity of harmonizing as far as possible the public convenience with economy of expenditure; and if such commission shall see fit, they may cause to be made a new map in place of the one submitted to them. When such commission, or a majority thereof, shall have come to a final determination in the matter they shall jerity thereof, shall have come to a final determination in the matter, they shall approve in writing the map which they shall approve in writing the map which they shall adopt, and shall deliver it to said Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the same shall at once be filed and recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, and after any such map shall have been so recorded no further subdivision of any land included therein shall be admitted to record in the office of the surveyor of said District, or in the office of the recorder of deeds thereof, unless the same be first approved by the Commissioners and be in conformity to such map.

Future Subdivisions.

"Nor shall it be lawful when any such map shall have been so recorded for the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or any other officer or person representing the United States or the District of Columbia, to thereafter improve, repair or assume any responsibility in regard to any abandoned highway within the area covered by such map, or to accept, improve, repair or assume any responsibility in regard to any highway that any owner of land in such area shall thereafter attempt to lay out or establish unless such land land in such area shall thereafter attempt to lay out or establish, unless such land owner shall first have submitted to the Commissioners a plat of such proposed highway, and the Commissioners shall have found the same to be in conformity to such map, and shall have approved such plat and caused it to be recorded in the office of said surveyor. In order to enable the said Commissioners to proceed speedity and of said surveyor. In order to enable the said Commissioners to proceed speedily and efficiently to carry out the purposes of this act, they are hereby authorized to appoint two civilians assistants to the Engineer Commissioner, who, with such Engineer Commissioner, shail, under the direction of the Commissioners, have immediate charge of the work to be done under this act. Provided, however, that the appointment, term of office and commensation of such term of office and commensation of such term of office and compensation of such civilian assistants shall be subject to the approval of the commission hereinbefore provided for, consisting of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior and the chief of the engineers, or of a majority of them."

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. Gunboat No. 7 at Newport News-Protection Recommended in the Future. Naval Constructor Woodward, who is charged with the supervision of the construction of the gunboats building at New port News, reports to the Navy Department that on the 16th instant, while a thunder storm was raging, gunboat No. 7 was struck by lightning. Several workmen who were sitting on the blocks bereath the ship were severely shocked and rendered lisensible, though no fatalities resulted. The carpenter who was inside the ship at the time was not affected.

This matter was referred to Commodore Chadwick, chief of the bureau of equipment, and, recalling the fact that the Raleigh was struck by lightning under similar conditions at Norfolk a year ago with fatal results to several workmen, the commodore has recommended that hereafter all steel ships in dock or on the ways be connected by copper conductors of ample capacity with the sea, so that the electrical currents may find their way to carth without passing through the bodies was struck by lightning. Several work-

There is a Lull in the Wyoming Indian Troubles.

Soldiers Not Yet on the Scene and Hostilities May Occur Before They Arrive.

CHICAGO, July 31 .- A special to the Record from its correspondent with the troops now on the way to the scene of the Wyoming Indian troubles says:

The Indians are reported to be camped on Fall river, and the settlers assert that just as soon as the troops get near the settlement they will attack the Indians and rely upon the troops for assistance. The settlers have scouts out in the mountains. One returned a short time ago, and claims that there is a camp of about 200 Indians in the valley about twenty miles from Marysvale, but it is hard to get reliable news, as each man's story is different from the other.

ent from the other.

Most of the settlers rely for their subsistence and revenue on hunting the big game in which the country abounds, and many of them live on elk, deer or antelepe meat during the whole year. They slaughter a large quantity of game simply for the hides. The settlers themselves and the hunting parties whom they conduct through the Jackson Hole country slaughter more game in one year than the Indians do in five.

DENVER, Col., July 31.-A special to the DENVER, Col., July 31.—A special to the News from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: A private dispatch from Market Lake states that the ninth cavalry is encamped in the Teton basin, near Marysvale. The troops will not be moved to Jackson Hole until the return of the Indian police who were sent ahead to try to induce the Indians to return to their reservations. The reports from Marysvale show that the excitement is dying out and many of the settlers are returning to their homes. The news of the near approach of the troops has caused a bitter feeling among the settlers.

tlers.
The dispatch states that the settlers had The dispatch states that the settlers had arranged to make an attack on the Indian force, with the intention of driving them out of the country, but after receiving the message from Gov. Richards advising them to act only on the detensive they changed their minds. It is claimed it will be necessary to keep the troops in the field all summer, as the Indians can only be kept in check by the presence of the soldiers.

Indian Scare Spreading.

The Indian scare is spreading far to the south and east of Jackson's Hole, and settlers in Fairmount county are becoming alarmed. Gov. Richards has received the following from Dr. Lovejoy of South Pass, in the Miners' Delight mining district:

"There is a band of from 100 to 200 Indians within a half day's ride of this place. They are all bucks, and things look shady here. We have plenty of ammunition and men, but need guns. Can you send a few stands of arms?"

Stands of arms?"
Shortly after the receipt of the above the following was received from Leadstone, in the same district:
"LEADSTONE, July 36.—To Gov. William Richards: Can you send us guns? Indians are near here

Richards: Can you send us guns? Indians are near here.
(Signed) "E. A. GUSTIN."
The governor says the Indians no doubt are Utes from Duchesne, who are hanging around in the hope that there will be a big fight with the Bannacks, which will give them an opportunity to make an attack upon the settlers and get back to their reservations before the troops can interfere with them. These settlements are about thirty-five miles south of Lander, and the governor says he does not believe they are in danger unless there should be a fight in Hoback valley. He referred the dispatch to R. B. Woodruff of Rock Springs, inspector general of the state militia, with instructions to use his discretion in the matter.

Gen. Schofield received dispatches from headquarters of the Department of the Platte, at Omaha, last night, saying that the battalion of the eighth infantry, composed of five companies from Fort Russell, in charge of Maj. Bisbee, left Market Lake yesterday morning for Marysvale. They had thirty days' supplies for the entire command, which included the squadron of command, which included the squadron of cavalry 1 ow on its way to Marysvale. The cavalry were due at Marysvale last night. Army officials estimate that the infantry can, under forced march, reach Marysvale in six days. In view of the peaceable char-acter or the reports from the scene of the troubles, such hurry, however, would not, in the opinion of the officials here, be nec-

COULDN'T FIND WORK.

Eugene Blumenthal Ended His Life With Poison.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Eugene Blumen thal, a brother of the German playwright, Oscar Blumenthal, committed suicide today by taking poison in his room in the Great Northern Hotel. Blumenthal had been ill for some time and unable to procure employment. Yesterday he wrote a friend, Adolph Selig, saying that he was tired of life and was going to commit suicide. Selig received this letter today and went at once to the hotel, where he found Blumenthal in his room, dead. There was an empty phial in the room, and beside it a glass which still contained a few drops of the liquid with which Blumenthal had taken his life. The man left no money.

He Couldn't Live Alone.

NEW YORK, July 31.-Peter Ezvin, sixty-five years old, of 282 Broome street, committed suicide some time during the night by hanging himself with a sash cord to the transom of a door. Five years ago his wife died, to whom he was devotedly attached. Since her death he has grieved continually, and it is presumed that it was on this account that he concluded to kill himself.

Couldn't Support His Family.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.-H. H. Edwards, a traveling photographer, who came to this city from Los Angeles Saturday, poisoned his wife and two children last poisoned his wife and two children last night and then committed suicide. The elder child, a girl of four years, recovered, but the bodies of the other three members of the family were found in their room. The tragedy was the result of Edwards' inability to support his family.

VIGILANT'S MAINSAIL SPLIT.

But the Big Champion Continued in

the Race.

NEW LONDON, Coan., July 31.—Defender and Vigilant and Volunteer started in a run to Newport of the New York Yacht Club, the big sloops crossing the line as follows, estimated time from New London light house: Defender11:20:13

Defender 11:20:30
Volunteer 11:20:30
Vigilant 11:22:20
Vigilant split her mainsail badly about three feet from the end of the boom to the first reinforcement a moment or so before the gun was fired for the big sloops to start. At first she luffed up and seemed about to give up the race; then she bore away again and stood across the line after Defender and Volunteer. Vigilant was away again and stood acress the line after Defender and Volunteer. Vigilant was consequently looked upon as being out of the race and Defender a sure winner, bar-ring accidents. A stiff ten-knot breeze was blowing from the southwest, giving the yachts a reach outside of Fisher's Island, then a run to Watch Hill and a broad reach to Newport. Total distance, about thirty-seven miles.

The New Issue of W. and G. Bonds Will Be Sold to Them at Par.

DECIDED AT TODAY'S MEETING

Mild Protests From Philadelphia Parties Were Unavailing.

PROCEEDINGS IN FULL

A score of gentlemen, representing in person and by proxy over 7,000 of the 10,000 shares which comprise the capital stock of the Washington and Georgetown railroad, were present this morning at a special meeting of the stockholders, recently called by the board of directors. The arge attendance was a subject of remark, being far beyond that customary at sumner meetings. Upon motion of Mr. Enoch Totten, the attorney of the road, Mr. H. Morris, who represented large New York interests in the road, was chosen chair-man. Mr. Morris Adler of Georgetown was the secretary, and Messrs. S. Thomas Brown and William B. Gurley were selected as tellers.

The Original Resolution.

The following resolution was read: Resolved. That the directors shall have the authority to issue \$500,000 of coupon convertible bonds, or so much of the same as may be necessary, payable five years after date, to be dated July 1, 1895, to bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and to be a third mortgage (or deed of trust) on the property and franchise now covered by the first and second mortgages (or, deeds of trusts) and to be converted into the capital stock of the company whenever the right to do so has been granted by act of Con-

The proceeds of the sale of said bonds shall be used to pay for the extension of the Georgetown line to the Aqueduct bridge, additional equipment, and the construction of the union payments at the construction of the union payments. of the union passenger station at that point, as required by act of Congress, ap-proved August 23, 1894, and to liquidate a debt already existing for completing the central power house building, and settling the claim of the American Car Company

in litigation.

The bonds to be issued under this resolution shall be sold to the highest bidder at auction at the office of the company in the central power station. The sale shall have been advertised in one or more of the newspapers published in Washington, D. C., for ten days prior to the date of sale. No bid of less than par shall be considered.

The All-Important Amendment. It was then announced that the purpose of the meeting was to consider an amend

And, whereas the aforesaid bonds have

not been issued and sold at this date, Be it Resolved, That the above named Be it Resolved, That the above named resolution be, and the same is, hereby amended by striking out the requirement which reads as follows, viz.: That the bonds to be issued under this resolution shall be sold to the highest bidder, at auction, at the office of the company, in the central power station. The sale shall have been advertised in one or more of the newspapers published in Washington, D.C., for ten days prior to the sale. No bid of less than par shall be considered, and by substituting therefor the following, to wit:

Resolved, That the directors shall have the authority to dispose of the aforesaid bonds by first offering them to the stockholders pro rata at par, and in respect of holders pro rata at par, and in respect of such bonds as shall not be taken by the stockholders under the offer, by selling the same at such times and in such amounts as the directors shall deem proper.

Philadelphiars Protest in Vain. A mild protest to this action was entered by Mr. Bartol of Philadelphia, representing the stock held by the Bartol estate and himself, as well as by Mr. Albert Outerbridge of the Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia. Mr. Bartol made a motion that the former action of the stock-holders authorizing the issue of the bonds be rescinded. This was defeated by a vote of 7,000 shares to 701.

President Dunlop was called upon at this

President Duniop was called upon at this juncture to state the purpose of the present bond issue. He replied that there was no secret cornected with it. It was to pay incidental expenses connected with the central power house, the extension of the cable line to the union depot in Georgetown and to provide means to liquidate certain judgments recorded against the company.

The value upon the resolution as amended judgments recorded against the company. The vote upon the resolution as amended was then taken, and was neafly unanimous in its favor, the representatives from Philadelphia alone voting in the negative. Mr. Bartol asked leave to enter a protest in writing against the bond issue. Mr. Totten gave the opinion that the meeting had no right to record the protest on its minutes, but said it might be filed with the company. He then suggested that as the meeting had transacted all the business for which it flad been called, that adjournment be had, and this suggestion was immediately followed.

During the progress of the meeting no formal allusion was made to the projected

During the progress of the meeting no formal allusion was made to the projected consolidation of the Washington and Georgetown and Rock Creek railroads for the double purpose of allowing the former road to gain access to a long-coveted territory, and convert its bonds into stock, but it was gossiped about by the stock-holders and the impression seemed to prevail that both objects would have been accomplished within the next ninety days.

The action of today's meeting was pretty generally discounted long in advance, but there has been more or less friction over the question of the present issue of bonds ever since it was first taken up. When it was suggested to break precedent and sell the third mortgage bonds at auction to the highest hidders are really as a suggested to the second was suggested to break precedent and sell the third mortgage bonds at auction to the highest bidders regardless of any qualifications on the purchasers' part except responsibility to pay for them, some of the stockholders claimed that in such a case it would be proper to put them out at a lower rate of interest, Mr. Stilson Hutchins favoring four per cent. The dissatisfaction with the public auction idea grew to such an extent that it was determined to allay it by another meeting, at which action of a more purposed character, could be taken and other meeting, at which action of a more approved character could be taken, and today's events were the result.

THE CASE OF EX-CONSUL WALLER. It is Being Pushed by the State De-

partment. All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, it can be stated positively that Ambassador Eustis has not notified the Department of State that the United States has no case against France for the imprisonment of ex-United States Consul Waller. On the contrary, the ambassador, so far as is known, is pressing his request for the production of the record of the for the production of the record of the court-martial which convicted Waller, and, as indicated in the letter of Acting Secretary Adee, to Governor Morrill of Kansas, the department is earnestly engaged in pushing the case, and will not relax its efforts to secure justice for the prisoner. Mr. Wetter, the United States consul at Tamatave, who succeeded Waller as consul, is also working energetically in Madagascar to collect such a statement of the facts car to collect such a statement of the facts in the case as the State Department de-

Secretary Herbert at New London. The Dolphin, with Secretary Herbert on board, has arrived at New London.

Mr. Michener Says He Will Continue His Silence for Six Months Longer.

Whatever is Being Done, More Discre tion is Being Used Than Just After Mr. Elkins' Trip.

Mr. L. T. Michener, ex-attorney general of Indiana and a close personal and political friend of ex-President Harrison, i maintaining a profound silence on the subject of presidential preferences for 1896. Mr. Michener is generally regarded as the man most likely to be acquainted with the intentions of the ex-President, as for many years the two worked together in the greatest harmony in all political matters. Mr. Michener was seen today by a Star reporter and asked if he could state the probable attitude of Mr. Harrison on the question of the nomination. Mr. Michener replied:

The Silence to Continue. "For the past year I have purposely maintained a strict silence on this subject. and my intention is to continue that silence at least during the coming six

Another close friend of Mr. Harrison, in Another close friend of Mr. Harrison, in corversation today, said: "I think Mr. Harrison has concluded that a great mistake in his campaign for the nomination might easily be made by having his candidacy pushed before the public too strongly long before the day when the convention is called upon to act. For this reason I am inclined to think he wishes to have his friends say little or nothing about his candidacy for the presidency except that they will do nothing to place him out of the field.

A New York Conference.

A New York Conference

"After Senator-elect Elkins made his western trip and then held a conference with Harrison and Platt in New York city the idea tecame very general that the Harrison boom was being pushed along at a rapid rate, and that there was an intention to railroad Mr. Harrison into the nomination after the fashion of a snap convention. The indignation which this course inspired has rever been stated with its full force. At the time ex-Senator Warner Miller gave vent to some sharp criticism concerning it, and other no less prominent men in the republican ranks who were not favorable to Mr. Harrison's candidacy indorsed what Mr. Miller said. There was a feeling that might have become very bitter hal not the Harrison men gotten together and endeavored in the future to make less display in advocating the candidacy of their favorite." Harrison boom was being pushed along at

More Care in the Future. There is no feeling among republicans that Mr. Harrison is less a candidate today for presidential honors than he was a couple of months ago, but there is a feeling that the campaign in his favor will be waged with more caution.

MR. DUBOIS' STATEMENT.

They Are Said to Be Unjust to Indian Agent Teter. A. B. Hower and W. W. Teter, brother of Indian Agent Thos. B. Teter of the Fort Hall agency, are in this city. Eoth Mr. Hower and Mr. Teter are indignant at the statements of Senator Dubols made in an interview published in The Star Monday. To a Star reporter today Messrs. Hower and Teter said that Mr. Dubois has been fighting Agent Teter ever since his nomination for the place he now occupies, his chief objection to him, they allege, being that he cannot use him for his own political and purposes. They claim t of discontent among the Bannacks have been the encroachments of the whites, and the extortion practiced by the Idaho Canal the extortion practiced by the Idaho Canai Co. This company, they allege, charged the Indians \$3,250, or over \$10 per acre, for Irrigating \$300 acres of land, when the usual price for such service, where there is competition, does not exceed 50 cents per acre, and frequently is as low as 30 cents. This year the Idaho Canal Co, wants for this service, they say, \$2,750. Mr. Teter and Mr. Hower, further allege that Separator Dubois. service, they say, \$2,750. Mr. Teter and Mr. Hower further allege that Senator Dubois wishes to have a contract for building a canal let to a certain contractor, who, they say, would then be able to employ from 400 to 500 men during the time when Mr. Dubois will seek a re-election, and by this means to advance his cause. Agent Teter, they say has refused to approve the acts they say, has refused to approve the acts of the Idaho Canal Co., and for that reason is being persecuted by Senator Dubois They say that Mr. Dubois' statement that the agent had granted the Indiana passage

AN INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AUCTION

Sale of Abandoned Typewriters, Tables, Desks, &c.

Three motley assemblages of people in search of bargains had three opportunities today to gratify their craving. The Interior Department, after its usual summer housecleaning, had a great variety of articles to be sold at auction. Three such sales were conducted today, under the auspices of Capt. Buckingham, the department custodian, W. B. Williams acting as auctioneer. The first sale took place at the northwest corner of the Interior building, the second at the stables of the department, on New York avenue, and the third at the south front of the pension building. The things scid were old tables, desks, wardrobes, chairs, carpets, mattings, typewriters, pigeon-hole cases and similar articles used in the offices of the department, largely in the census office. The prices produced under the coy and winsome blandishments of the auctioneer's art were all that could be desired, and for some things more was paid than was expected. The typewriters especially attracted attention, as they were west corner of the Interior building, the paid than was expected. The typewriters especially attracted attention, as they were for the most part in good order. Among them were some of the wide sheet size used in census work. The crowd was large at all the sales and bidding was frequently lively and the talk incident to the occasion witty and mirth-producing.

THE MORA CLAIM.

Nothing in the Way of Comment in the Dispatches From Madrid.

As the negotiations looking to the payment of the Mora claim are entirely in the hands of Secretary Olney, at Falmouth, the State Department officials here have nothing to say in the way of comment upon the news from Madrid contained in the press dispatches. It is hardly probabte, however, that the amount of the indemnity to be paid has again become a question for adjustment at this time, for question for adjustment at this time, for that point is regarded as settled many years ago, and it is surmised that at present the negotiations relate entirely to the time and method of payment. The opposition to the payment of the claim reported to be shown by the republican and liberal elements in Spain may be accounted for by a desire of these members to give some evidence of loyalty to Spain in her struggle with the Cuban insurrectionists, with whom they have been suspected of sympathizing.

The Attorney General's Vacation. Attorney General Harmon will take a vacation during the month of August. He will leave here next Saturday for Nantucket for a few days' yachting and fishing, after which he will join his family at White Sul-phur Springs, Va., and spend the remainder of the month these.

WAITING FOR TROOPS FOR STOCKHOLDERS GEN. HARRISON'S CANDIDACY ALLEN WILL CONFESS POLITICS IN VIRGINIA

Holmes' Confidential Man Promises to Reveal Everything.

STORY OF MANY CRIMES TO COME OUT

The Horse Thief in the Arkansas Prison After Pardon.

WHAT QUINLAN SAYS

CHICAGO, July 31.-An officer from the central station will start for Little Rock, Ark., commissioned by Chief Badenoch to interview the convict Allen, who claims he can relate the secret chapters of H. H. Holmes' career of murder and fraudulent actions. Attorney William Capp of Fort Worth, Tex., who has been in Chicago for nearly three weeks endeavoring to obtain were murdered, and who has pursued lines of investigation separate and distinct from the police, has made a partial investigation of Convict Allen's stories, and is so well convinced that the man was really a witness of, if not an actual participant in, the crimes of Holmes, Pitzel and others that ne can reveal the whole story if he wants to do so.

Will Reveal Holmes' Crimes. The man confined in the Little Rock pen-

tentlary claims to be able to give the history of Holmes' deeds from first to last, but insists that he be pardoned out first. Telegrams have been sent to Gov. Altgeld apprising him of the situation congeld apprising him of the situation con-cerning the transfer of Convict Allen to this jurisdiction, and asking him to offi-cially request the governor of Arkansas to deliver Hatch to the Illinois authorities. Wittin ten days, unless the present plans miscarry through some technicality or offi-cial disturbance, Allen will arrive in Chi-cago in custody of Atterney Capp and the proper officers of the law. Attorney Capp, in an interview late last night, after his consultation with the chief of police, said:

Attorney Capp, in an interview late last night, after his consultation with the chief of police, said:

"There is no question in my mind that this man Allen can tell about the murder of the Williams girls, Mrs. Connor and her daughter Pearl by Holmes, and can direct us as to where the bones of these four are burled. As to the Cigrand girl and others whose disappearance and death has been charged to Holmes, I cannot say at this time. Allen was the confidant and associate of Holmes for a long time, and we know enough of his knowledge of Holmes affairs to safely count on his being able to tell the story of the crimes.

"We will prove absolutely that Holmes murdered the two Williams girls, Mrs. Connor and her daughter Pearl. We will bring Allen to Chicago, and he will tell the story of the murders as they were committed and return to the sleep where the

story of the murders as they were com-mitted, and point to the place where the bodies were disposed of after Holmes had performed these terrible deeds of murder."

Quinlan Accuses Allen. Pat Quinlan, Holmes' janitor in Chicago, under the questioning of Chief of Police Badenoch, has stated that Allen was Holmes' confidential man. "He engineered Holmes' confidential man. "He engineered all the big deals for him," said Quinlan. "I was not good enough for the fine work." From further questioning the police believe that Hatch, A. E. Bond (through whom Minnie Williams' property in Fort Worth was conveyed to Benton T. Lyman), John C. Allen, A. C. Caldwell and "Mascot," who figure in different times and places in the Holmes case, are one and the same man.

man Hatch took the Pitzel children to Toronto, in company with Minnie Williams, and that if he could be found he could clear up the mystery of their death. Detectives who are working on the case in the west have evidence that Hatch came west after the visit to Toronto, and was caught stealing horses in Arkansas.

Quinlan, who has not been disturbed in his solitude since Monday night, will be conducted to the "sweat box" in central station today and be given another chance to explain some of the accusations that are made against him.

are made against him.

Rather a significant bit of information has come to the police by a Mrs. Strowers of 6ist and Morgan streets, who informed the police that Holmes had persisted in her taking out \$10,000 life insurance. Not only did Holmes her, but he had to be a few and the relations of the part to take out the relation. did Holmes beg her to take out the policy, she said, but he also offered her \$6,000 for it. Her friends, she said, dissuaded her from taking Holmes' advice, and she hever saw him afterward.

Immunity for Allen.

Arrangements were completed today for the taking of Allen's testimony. Attorney Capp will leave for Little Rock tenight State's Attorney Hern gave Lawyer Capp an agreement today, which promises free dom from prosecution here providing his story will convict Holmes. Allen is to be released on parole, and if his statement proves correct Kern promises to do all possible to secure an unconditional pardon at Little Book.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says Superintendent McConnell said last night superintendent McConnell said last night that Convict Allen stated to him during the evening that he declined to say whether or not his name was Hatch, but one thing was certain, that he was in possession of facts which would save the heirs of the Williams girls \$10,000 and explain the whereabouts of the missing girl.

TEN RIOTERS ARRESTED.

Suppression of the Disorder at Brook

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 31.-The sher iff's posse returned from Brookside, the scere of last night's race riot, this morning, bringing with them ten negro rioters, who had been arrested, two having been rescued from the enraged white miners after ropes had been placed about their necks preparatory to hanging them. Half a dozen officers were left at Brookside to arrest other rioters and prevent further

Investigation shows that the negroes whom Deputies Wood and Baxter went to arrest were entrenched in a ditch strongly reinforced and poured a murderous fire out from their cours reheating described. from their cover, should be refreced at the first volley. Reinforcements came to the whites, but the negroes never their ammunition was from their cover, shooting down two offi-cers at the first volley. Reinforcements came to the whites, but the negroes never ceased firing until their ammunition was exhausted. They then fled to the woods, the whites in pursuit. Three dead negroes are reported found and one wounded. One woman is among the rioters arrested. Half a dozen women took part in the riot. All is quiet now.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 31 .- A special to the Banner from Birmingham, Ala., says This morning Jim Bridges, one of the al-leged leaders of the negroes in the Brookleged leaders of the negroes in the Brookside riot, was seen in the woods near Brookside, and Deputies Cole and Jones pursued him and covered him with Winchesters. He offered little resistance, but was finally taken. Lynching was talked of, but was not attempted.

There is but little work at Brookside today, and the 700 or 806 whites and blacks are discussing last pleby's affair in groups.

day, and the 100 or 800 whites and discussing last night's affair in groups. A single pistal shot would precipitate more serious trouble. All possible ammunition has been centered at Brookside in case of another attack. At noon everything is

The most expensive short story ever printed is "The Long Arm," the \$2,000 prize detective story, the first installment of which will be printed in The Star of Saturday, August 3.

A Modification of the Efforts of the Free Silver Men.

How the Financial Question May Enter Into the Coming Contest for Senator Daniel's Successor.

Advices from Virginia through trustworthy political sources indicate that the contest between sound money and free silver is proceeding, but in rather a subdue manner. The return of business prosperity and unusually good crops have thrown the discussion of the financial question temporarily in the background. The parties are ining up, however, for a renewal of the contest a few weeks hence, when the cam-

paign is fairly open. The Scuatorial Contest.

The excuse for agitating the silver ques tion at this time comes about through the election of some seventeen members of the upper house of the legislature, who will vote upon the election of Senator Daniel's successor when his term expires. The members of the lower house to be chosen at the same time will have no voice in the selection of Senator, as their tenure of office will have ended before that event occurs. Senator Daniel is a candidate to succeed himator Daniel is a candidate to succeed him-self and stands squarely and openly upon a free coinage basis. It is reported that ex-Gov. Fitz Hugh Lee is suspected of enter-taining the ambition to be the sound money candidate, while it is thought possible that Gov. O'Ferrall may also enter the race. It is said that Gen. Lee has not up to this time endeavored to use his office as col-lector of internal revenue, recently con-ferred upon him by President Cleveland, for political purposes. political purposes

Efforts of the Silver Men.

One feature of the financial campaign in Virginia is what might be called a modification of the efforts of the free silver people. They are now inclined to devote their best endeavors to attempts to prevent a further contraction of the currency by the

further contraction of the currency by the sound money men, or the "gold ring," as they are termed. The free silver leaders claim that while they are for unlimited coinage as the best means of enlarging circulating medium, the fact must not be lost sight of that everything must be done to prevent a further contraction of the currency that now exists.

They charge the sound money people with trying to retire all forms of money until there is nothing left but gold and national bank notes redeemable in gold. A campaign to defeat this alleged object of the gold ring and to secure the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks is likely to take the place of radical free silver agitation. In the sixth congressional district Representative Oley is trying to call a convention to emphasize this policy.

Populisis Gone to Pieces.

It is said the populists have gone to pieces in Virginia, and will not figure in the campaign for the legislature to any extent. The fight will be a straight-out contest between the democrats and republi-cans, with honest elections as the issue cans, with nonest elections as the issue raised by the republicans. The Walton election law is opposed by the republicans, and does not meet the indorsement of the democrats unammously. In fact, there is said to be strong probability of some districts sending democratic legislators pledged to vote for the repeal of the law.

VOTED FOR BLACKBURN.

What Influenced One Kentucky Voter at His Last Election.

Influences that operate with Kentucky voters are sometimes very queen ones. Mr. G. W. Castle, custodian of dies and plates of the bureau of engraving and printing, and a native of the blue grass state, related last night an experience that he had in Kentucky just previous to Mr. Blackburn's last nomination for the United States Senate, which showed how a member of the legislature was influenced to vote for Mr. Blackburn on that occasion.

"Lawrence county," said Mr. Castle, "Is naturally republican, and the democrats nominated for the legislature a miner,

naturally republican, and the democrats nominated for the legislature a miner, Moses Vanhoose, who it was expected would receive the solid labor union vote. He did so, and was elected by a large majority. Some time after that I met Vanhoose, and asked him who he was going to vote for for the United States Senate.

"He said that Blackburn was his man, and I asked him to explain why he had chosen to vote for Mr. Blackburn.

"Because he pulled Chandler's ears, said Vanhoose, who referred to the exciting incident that took place in a committee room at the Capitol about five years ago, when it was reported that Mr. Blackburn resented an insinuation on the part of Senator Chandler in regard to the south, and emphasized his resentment by pulling the ears of the New Hampshire Senator.

"Valhoose regarded his mptive for voting for Blackburn as all-sufficient, and I am inclined to think that the ear-pulling episode was vastly more important to him than all the financial, tariff or other questions that might come up for consideration."

Much stress has been laid lately in forecasts regarding the outcome of the senatorial fight in Kentucky on the fact that the voters of that state cast their ballots for men rather than principles. If there are

men rather than principles. If there are many members of the Kentucky legislature of the same make-up as Vanhoose it is likely that Mr. Blackburn is far from being out of the race.

AID FOR THE CURANS.

Reported Landing of Filibustering Expeditions on the Island.

The Cuban revolutionary party in New York has received letters from Cuba announcing the safe landing of the commands of Maj. Gen. Carlos Roloff, Brig. Gen. Jose Maria Rodriguez, chief of staff of Gen. Gomez, and Brigadier Sorafino San-

of Gen. Gomez, and Brigadier Sorafino Sanchez.

The expedition started from Two Keys, in the Bahama Islands, and was taken in small boats to several sailing craft, which conveyed the whole party.

The expedition of Reloff and Sanchez consisted of 278 men, almost all veterans of the last war. They carried about 500 Winchester and Remington rides, besides an equal number of machetes and revolvers. One boat carried more than 500 pounds of dynamite, two smell cannon and 500,000 rounds of ammunition.

The Department of State has not been advised of the landing of the expeditions. In

The Department of State has not been advised of the landing of the expeditions. In some quarters there is a disposition to believe that these stories are put afloat for the sake of their morally discouraging effect upon the Spaniards. Nevertheless, there is reason to think that it was news of the intended departure of these very expeditions that caused so much activity in the cabinet a fortnight ago, and caused the Atlanta to be sent hastily out to the Dry. the cabinet a fortnight ago, and caused the Atlanta to be sent hastily out to the Dry Tertugas to watch the great channels of communication between the coast of the United Statessand Cuba. It is also recalled that the U.S.S. Raleigh spent some time in scarching the little keys along the east coast of Florida for the members of the party supposed to have been landed there from the Childs or the Bridgeport after their unsuccessful attempts to attain a their unsuccessful attempts to attain a landing on Cuban soil. According to the Cubans' account, it is this party which was mbarked recently as part of the expedition

Tendered His Resignation. Lieut. Charles W. Ruschenberger of the

navy has tendered his resignation to the President, to take effect at once, in order, it is understood, to engage in more lucrative private employment.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY

the proof of the pudding is in the eating Lesterday's

Star contained 37 cofumns

of advertisements, made up

of 689 separate announces ments. These advertisers

bought publicity-not merely

Effect of a Failure to Allow It to the Planters.

LOUISIANA WILL BECOME REPUBLICAN

Important Conference Between Mr. Carlisle and the Committee.

THE CASE STATED TO HIM

The question of the allowance of the sugar bounty appropriation which has been held up by Controller Bowler is farther reaching than is generally realized. It may be the means of effectually breaking the solid south by placing the state of Louisiana in the ranks of the republican party

next year. In the 'last congressional elections in Louisiana the intensity of the feeling of the sugar growers there and the fact that they were ready to cast off their old alliances with the democratic party were shown by the polling of the heaviest repubican vote that the state has ever known. The planters were told at that time that the democratic Congress would look after their interests in one way or another. Before the Wilson bill was passed they were assured that it would contain provisions for their protection that would be amply satisfactory to them. They were assured that they would be paid the bounty for the crop they had planted while the bounty law remained unrepealed. If these assurances had not been so confidently made the vote of the republicans in Louisiana, it is generally believed, would have been much heavier than it was last year. If the bounty is withheld the planters of Louisiana will be inclined to believe that they have no further hope in the democratic party and their personal interests will guide them into the ranks of the republicans, where so many of them found their way last year. assured that it would contain provisions for

May Never Get the Bounty. There is a great deal of probability that the sugar growers will never receive the ounty of \$5,000,000 which was appropriated for them by the last Congress. Mr. Bowler appears to be determined in the opinion that he has the right to decide on the constitutionality of an appropriation, and to withhold it if it is not constitutional. Unless the hearing on August 7 results in convincing him that he is wrong in this conclusion, there appears to be but one way for the administration to succeed in allowing the money appropriated for the sugar growers. That way would mean the removal of Mr. Bowler from the position of controller and the appointment of some one else in his place. It is not likely that this course would be taken by the Secretary, but every one concedes that Congress has conferred upon the controller absolute power to hold up any appropriation, and from his decision there is no appeal, and if he should see fit to hold out for his authority in the matter the only way to control him would be through his removal or through a restriction of his powers by Congress. that he has the right to decide on the con-

An Important Conference

One very important conference between he Louisiana delegation now here and the Secretary of the Treasury has been held since the former arrived in the city. That conference took place with closed doors, and upon the request of members of the delegation, which consists of Senators Caffery and Blanchard, and Representatives Price and Meyer, no representative of the press, and no other outsider was admitted. At this conference the Secretary was shown that the withholding of the own that the withholding of the shown that the withholding of the sugar bounty meant the defeat of the democracy in Louisiana, and he was told that no power on earth could keep the state from going republican next year if Mr. Bowler continues to keep the planters from get-ting the bounty that was allowed them by the last Congress.

Must Be Allowed Before Congress

Secretary Carlisle was informed, further that unless the bounty was allowed before Congress meets, Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, a member of the appropriations committee, proposes to introduce a bill for the repeal of the bounty act, and to work elergetically for its passage. The seriousness of the situation was impressed on Mr. Carlisle, and it was recalled that the bill in the last Congress was passed by a majority of but five votes, and that the fall-ure of the Treasury Department to pay the bounty would mean disaster to many a man who had innocently loaned money, taking the bounty certificates as collateral. Such failure would be received by the planters of Louisiana as a declaration that they could not look to the democratic party to protect their interests, and would forever throw them into the republican ranks. he repeal of the bounty act, and to work

BAD WEATHER WARNINGS. -

Lists of All Commercial Interests
Liable to Be Sufferers.

Active measures are being taken by the veather bureau to provide special protection to agricultural, commercial and other property interests liable to be injuriously affected by unusually severe weather condi-tions. Chief Moore of the bureau has directed all weather station chiefs to prepare lists of street railway superintendents. general managers of railroads, superintendents of railroad telegraph line

ents of railroad telegraph lines and like officials of big property interests, to whom warnings of expected occurrence of unusual weather conditions will be sent.

Reports will also be made to the bureau here as to the location and character of literests most liable to injury by particular kinds of weather during different seasons, in order to give information for official forecasts of greatest protection to such interests. Officials assigned to prepare forecasts for states and territories have been directed to familiarize themselves with the river systems in their territory, so as to be able to make an accurate forecast of the movement of flood waves and of the stages of water at the different river stations in the event of threatened floods.

SEIZURE OF TRINIDAD.

Only News of It Received by the State Department.

The only news that has been received officially by the State Department touching the seigure of the little Island of Trinidad by Great Britain was contained in a short dispatch from United States Minister Thompson at Petropolis, near Rio, stating that the Brazilian populace were greatly agitated by the seizure. The officials say that the report that our minister is in conference with the Brazilian minister fet foreign affairs upon this subject is pure surmise, though they do not discredit the statement.

Bids were opened at Norfolk yesterday for coal supplies for naval vessels. An agent of the Virginia coal companies was at the department today and said that, al-

Naval Coal Contracts.

though the coal from southwest Virginia tested as high for steam purposes as the Cumberland coal, the latter was accepted because of trarsportation rates. The Cumberland coal is brought to Baitimore and towed in barges to Norfolk at a lower rate than the coal can be brought from southwestern Virgima.